

poule represents: Ferric Dimethylarsenate 0.065 Gm. (1 grain) Sodium Dimethylarsenate 0.2 Gm. (3 grains)", (ampoule) "Five mls represent Ferric Dimethylarsenate 0.065 Gm. (1 grain), Sodium Dimethylarsenate 0.2 Gm. (3 grains)" iron and arsenic, box in second lot) "Each 10 c. c. ampoule represents: Ferric Dimethylarsenate 0.125 Gm. (2 grains) Sodium Dimethylarsenate 0.4 Gm. (6 grains) * * * Fer. Dimethylars. 2 grs. and Sod. Dimethylars. 6 grs.", (ampoule) "Ten mls represent Colloidal Ferric Dimethylarsenate 0.125 Gm. (2 grains) Sodium Dimethylarsenate 0.4 Gm. (6 grains)."

On July 29, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$400.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25029. Misbranding of Father Mollinger's Famous Herb Tea, Father Mollinger's Original Prescription for Female Complaints, and Mollinger's Original White Salve. U. S. v. Joseph R. Hite (Mollinger Co.) Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 33922. Sample nos. 61086-A, 61818-A, 62019-A, 72481-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug preparations which were misbranded because of unwarranted curative or therapeutic claims in the labeling.

On May 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Joseph R. Hite, trading as the Mollinger Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about February 6 and March 26, 1934, from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of Louisiana and Texas, respectively, of quantities of Father Mollinger's Famous Herb Tea; on or about February 23, 1934, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Kansas of a quantity of Father Mollinger's Original Prescription for Female Complaints; and on or about April 24, 1934, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Kentucky of a quantity of Mollinger's Original White Salve, which products were misbranded.

Analyses showed that the herb tea consisted essentially of ground drugs, including senna leaves, uva ursi, sassafras bark, fennel, lavender flowers, mandrake, couch grass, anise seed and elder flowers; that the prescription for female complaints consisted of tablets containing extracts of plant drugs; and that the white salve consisted essentially of zinc oxide (15.5 percent), boric acid (5.1 percent), and a small proportion of phenol, incorporated in a petrolatum base.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that the herb tea was effective as a benefit to sick humanity; as a powerful body and blood purifier; as a health restorer, and as a stomach, liver, and kidney regulator; effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all the family in cases of torpid liver, stomach troubles, headaches, and all diseases of the blood; effective to keep the system free from toxic poisons, to remove the cause of fever and the origin of disease, to remove body poisons, to make old folks healthier and happier, to retain youthful vigor, to relieve stomach disorders, indigestion, dyspepsia, and headaches, to prevent constipation, to clear the skin, to remove pimples and blemishes, to produce pure red blood, a clean liver, and healthy kidneys; and effective as a treatment for every form of disease; that the prescription for female complaints was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for female complaints, sluggishness of the liver, amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, irregular menstruation, weakness and disorders of the female generative organs and all female complaints; and effective to give tone to the uterine and ovarian ligaments and to restore the system to a healthy condition; and that the white salve was effective as a treatment for inflamed surfaces and skin diseases such as eczema, tetter, or salt rheum, itch, scald head, pimples, and blotches, old sores, and ulcers of all kinds; and effective to relieve inflammation promptly.

On August 1, 1935, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25030. Misbranding of Ward's Chic Cura and Ward's Sore Throat Syrup. U. S. v. Dr. Ward's Medical Co. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$45. (F. & D. no. 33964. Sample nos. 41267-A, 41360-A.)

This case was based on interstate shipments of drug preparations the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The